

BURLAKOVA, Ye.V.; VEPRINTSEV, B.N.; RASS, I.T.

Lag between the impedance effect and action potential of the nerve  
trunk of a frog. Biofizika 4 no.5:617-620 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (NERVES)

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.

Wintering of water birds in the Kandalaksha Bay. Priroda 46 no.2:126  
(MIRA 10:3)  
F '57.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.  
(White Sea--Water birds)

VIPRINTSEV, B.N.

Review of E. Ernst's book "Muscular activity" [in German].  
Biofizika 5 no.1:103-105 '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(MUSCLES) (ERNST, E.)

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.

Giant nerve fiber of the earthworm as an object for micro-electrode research. Biofizika, 7 no.2:203-206'62. (MIR 16:8)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (NERVES)  
(EARTHWORMS)

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.; MARKOV, V.I.

Methods of recording bird voices under field conditions. Ornithologia  
(MIRA 18:10)  
no. 74352-364 '65.

D'yAKONOVa, T.L.; VEPRIENTSEV, B.N.; CHAPAS, A.F.; BRODSKIY, V.Ya.

Induction of RNA synthesis in the nerve cell by the electric  
activity. Biophysika 10 no.5 p.16-831 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Moscow.

L 23917-66 EMT(1)/T AK  
ACC NR AP\*014945

AUTHOR: D'yakonova, T. L.; Vepriitsev, B. N.; Chapas, A. F.; Brodskiy, V. Ya. 34

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AM SSSR)

TITLE: Induction of RNA synthesis in a nerve cell with electrical activity

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 826-831

TOPIC TAGS: RNA, biosynthesis, electrophysiology

ABSTRACT: RNA synthesis was induced with electrical activity in earthworm nerve cells in order to attempt to explain the character of the connection between RNA synthesis in the cell and the generation of its effect potential. RNA synthesis was induced both in the whole animal and in the abdominal network isolated in weak Ringer's solution. RNA synthesis appears to depend on the number of nerve impulses generated by the cell rather than on the speed of the chemical reactions taking place, since RNA synthesis with electrical activity is affected little by a change in temperature (from +19 to +4°C). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [JPR]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 19Jun64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 577.37

RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; VEIRINTSEV, I.I., kand. med. nauk,  
dots., nauchn. red.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.Ya., red.

[Do you know yourself?] Znaesh' li ty sobia? 2. izd.  
Astrakhan', Volga, 1973. 291 p. (I.R.A. 18:2)

VEPRINTSEV, I. I.

25922 Veprintsev, I. I. Katalaza krovi u bol'nykh s vyalo granulirushchimi ranami. V sb: Problemy vosstanovit. Lecheniya invalidov Otechestv. Voyny. Astrakhan', 1948, s. 224-26

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

VEPRINTSEV, I. I.

Veprintsev, I. I. - "Blood catalase in anaphylaxis", Trudy Astrakh. nos. med. In-ta,  
Vol. IX, 1947, p. 12-14.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1950).

VENRETSKY, I. I.

Rudenko, Ye. I., Venrentsov, I. I., and Murzin, I. I. - "On the possibility of using certain salt lakes of the Southern Astrakhan' group for thermalistic purposes", (Reports Land 2), Trudy Astron. res. nauch. in-ta, Vol. II, 1945, p. 43-57.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statей, No. 1, 1949).

VEREBSKIY, I.I.

Venrintsev, I. A. and Zhuzin, V. N. - "Carnosine in the muscles of rabbits along with insulin and strychnine cramps", Trudy Akademi. zool. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1948, p. 9-11.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Nyb' Staloy', No. 8, 1949).

18(7)

SOV/128-59-6-7/25

AUTHOR: Veprintsev, V.I., Engineer, Spasskiy A.G., Doctor  
of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Stability of Zinc-Base Alloys

PERIODICAL: Liteynye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 18-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After a given survey on the use of zinc-base alloys in the USA (quoted from the section "Materials" of the 2nd International Congress on pressure die casting, Paris, 1957, furthermore from Burkhardt, A., from "Metallkunde", Nr 28, 1936, and from Metal Industry, Nr 10, 1943) the basic components for the production of alloys in the USSR and in foreign countries are listed. The zinc-alloys for pressure casting have the disadvantage of changing their dimensions over a time interval. Scientific opinions on the factors of stability of zinc-base alloys are full of contradictions and obscurities. There is a lack of studies on indigenous metals differing from the foreign ones by con-

Card 1/2

Stability of Zinc-Base Alloys

207/128-59-6-7/25

tent, mining methods, and dressing methods. After quoting articles by M.L. Tuller, R.L. Wilcox ("Metals Technology", Nr 9, 1934, and 2, 1935), by H.E. Brauer, W.M. Pearce ("Trans. A.I.M.M.E. Nr 22, 1922"), and by H. Lomberg ("Zeitschrift fuer Metallkunde", Nr 34, 1942), the author describes the experiments made by him. His experiments show that zinc containing no alloying elements stabilizes satisfactorily. The only condition is that the zinc content does not exceed 0,02%. According to the discoveries made by Maltsev, M.V., (Doctor thesis, Moscow, 1954) the damaging influences of bismuth and lead in copper alloys can be eliminated by the admixture of Li, Zr, Ca, and Ce. The authors have made the same experiments for zinc. (Admixtures Ti and V). These tests have been checked and acknowledged by tests made with isotopes of Sn and Cd. There are 2 graphs, 2 photographs, 1 diagram and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 5 English.

Card 2/2

VEPRINTSEV, V. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the effect of ~~impurities~~  
and special ~~additives~~<sup>additives</sup> upon the properties of zinc alloys for die casting."  
Mos, 1959, 11 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Krasnoyarsk Inst of Non-  
ferrous Metals im M. I. Kalinin. Chair of Foundry Production), 170 copies  
(KL, 49-59, 139)

TOKAR', M.I., inzh.; VEPRINTSEV, V.S., inzh.

Open and semiopen hydroelectric power stations abroad.  
Energokhoz. za rub no.2:1-13 Mr-Ap '60. (MIEA 13:6)  
(Hydroelectric power stations)

VEP-MINTSEV, V.S., inzh.

Tunneling operations in the construction of an underground hydroelectric power station in Stornorrfors. Energ. stroi. za rub. no.2:31-37 '59.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy filial instituta "Orgenergocstroy."  
(Stornorrfors, Sweden—Hydroelectric power stations)

VEPRIM (VW), A.I.

Experience in the study of active chlorine compounds in emulsion  
polymerization. Thesis: VNU 1939-1963. (MIL 1714)

- Performance of polymerization of vinyl chloride initiated by chlorine  
atmosphere and chlorine dioxide (see. Polyvinyl chloride).
- The effect of

VMPRENTSEVA, A.I.; YURTAYEV, G.I.

Changes in the morphological blood composition in experimental  
vitamin B6 deficiency in dogs. Vop. pit. 18 no.3:17-24 My-Je '59  
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.R. Perel'man)  
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i  
biologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. K.Z. Tul'chinskaya)  
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitamininnogo instituta, Lenin-  
grad.

(VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY, exper.  
erythrocyte level in dogs (Rus))

(ERYTHROCYTES,  
in exper. vitamin B6 defic. in dogs (Rus))

BC

G - I - 5

Analysis of Martin steel. V. J. Varavsek and  
R. A. Brumley (David Lab., 1934, Z, 200-190).—The  
steel is ignited in an excess of O<sub>2</sub>, and 1 g. of the product  
is heated to dryness with three 30-c.c. portions of conc.  
HCl, the residue is extracted with 60 c.c. of 17% H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,  
and the suspension filtered. The residue is dried and  
weighed as FeO<sub>2</sub>, and the filtrate + washings are made  
up to 200 c.c.; Fe is determined titrimetrically in  
20 c.c., Al and P by the hydroxyquinoline method in  
50-c.c. portions, Cr manometrically and Mn by  
oxidation to HMnO<sub>4</sub>, determined by titration with  
H<sub>2</sub>A<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, in 50-c.c. portions, and Ca and Mg volumetri-  
cally in the remaining 130 c.c. of filtrate. Si is determined  
separately, by fusing 3 g. of slag with 3 g. of 15:1  
Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>-KNO<sub>3</sub>, and determining SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> in the extract  
of the melt by the usual methods. The complete  
analysis requires 2-3 days, as compared with 3-4 days  
usually required.  
R. T.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
IRON & STEEL		SUBDIVISIONS		VOLUME		PUBLICATION		SERIALS	
160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94	160200-94
W	H	A	M	R	E	S	T	N	D

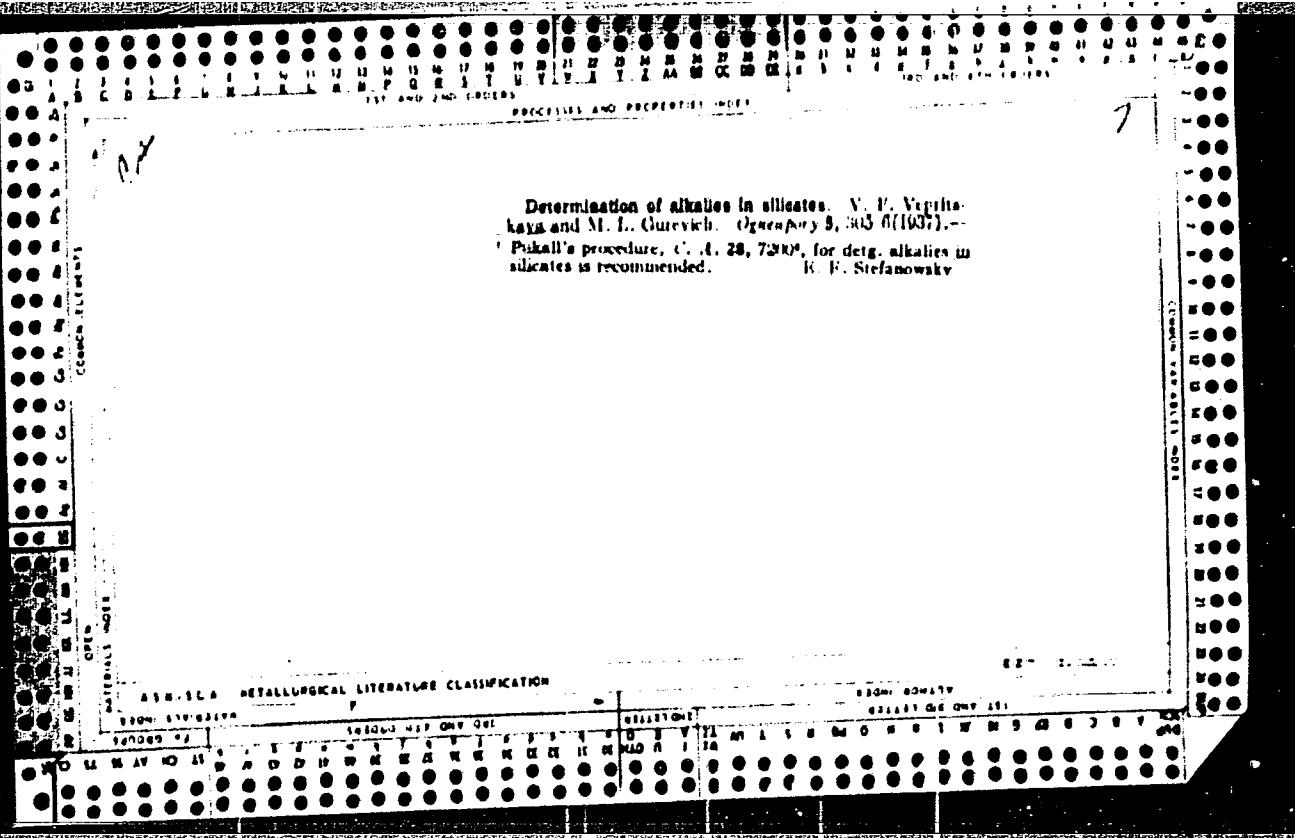
REPRITSKAYA, N. I. and SMOGINSK, G. S.

"The Field Laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Hydrobiology and Limnology, Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, located in Leningrad, Russia, has been established by Decree No. 1, AP 25-2, 1942 (Large-Scale). I sign it," Name: Dr. V. M. Kharlamov, Mr. V. V. Popov."

SC: W-31424, 2 Sep 59

Determination of alkalies in silicates by Pukall's method.  
A. V. Venitiskaya and M. I. Gurvich. Zondskaya  
Zhur. 6, 733 (1957).—See L. A. 31, 7357.

Analysis of Carborundum and its products. V. P. Veretisl'skaya. Zavodskaya Lab. 5, 1101 4(1961).—The content of graphitic C in Carborundum depends on the reactivity of C and the stability of SiC in atm. (at 700–1000°. The ignition is completed at 1000° in 1 hr. with an accuracy of 0.01–0.08% C. Methods of general analysis of Carborundum are discussed. Chas. Blanc



VEPRITSKIY, A.S., dotsent

Selecting vacuum pumps for milking machinery. Mekh. i elek.  
sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.2:37-40 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Azova-Chernomorskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Milking machinery)  
(Vacuum pumps)

VEPRITSKIY, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOZYAYEV, I.A., inzh.

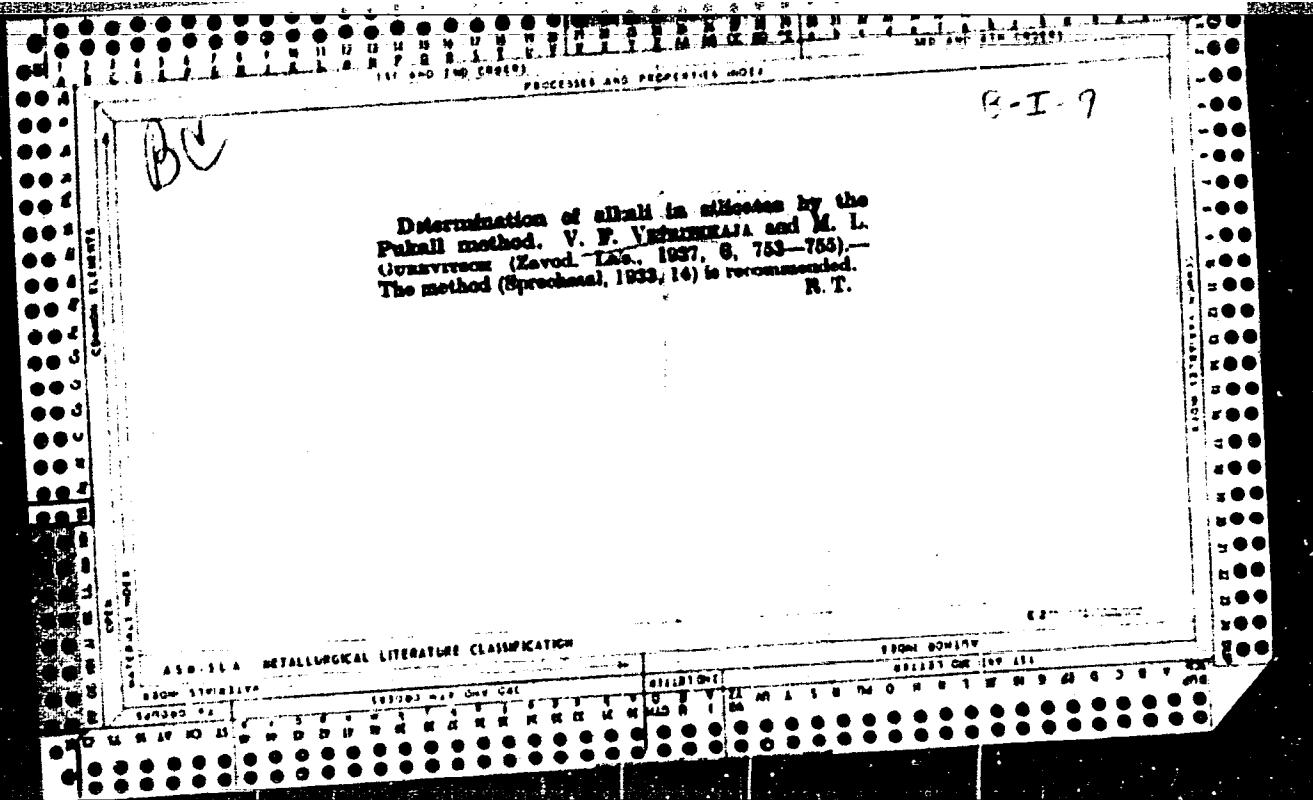
Effect of the height of the arrangement of milk pipes on the work  
of a milking apparatus. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.6:34-37 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

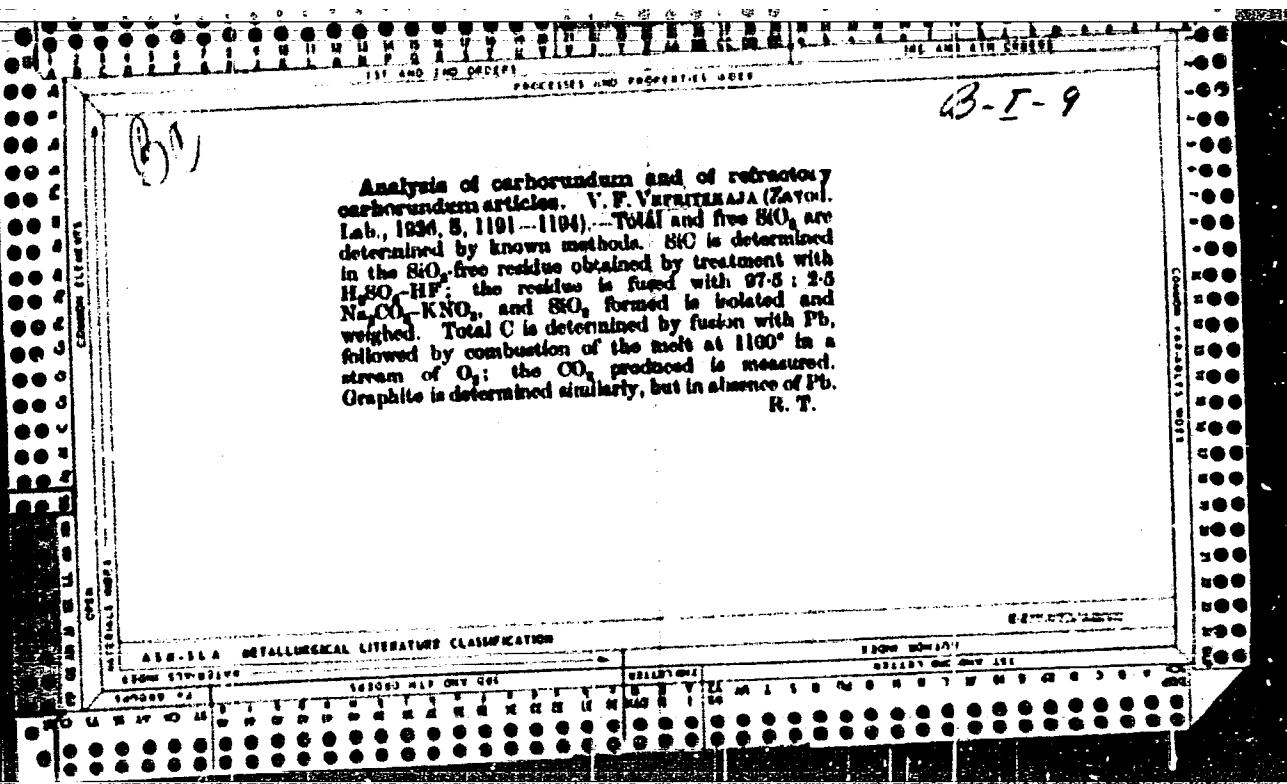
1. Rostovskiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

VEPRITSKIY, A. S.

VEPRITSKIY, A. S. -- "Investigating a Water-Ring Pump in Operation on Water Supplies and the Mechanical Milking of Cows." Joing Scientific Council, All-Union Sci Res Inst for the Mechanization of Agriculture (VIM); and All-Union Sci Res Inst for the Electrification of Agriculture (VIESKh). Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956





Rapid determination of silica in quartzite, Diunas and  
clays. V. Vepurinskaya. Zavodskaya Lab. 6, 191-15  
(1955). The detn. of SiO<sub>2</sub> with the aid of gelatin by the  
method of Tumolevskii (C. A. 27, 4670) produced good  
results.

19

A rapid method of determination of SiO<sub>2</sub> in quartzites, silica bricks and sands. V. Veretukaya. (Zhurnal 4, 254-5(1936); cf. C. A. 30-2009). To the sample fused with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and then dissolved in concd. HCl, gelatin is added, which leads to a coagulation of SiO<sub>2</sub>. The method is as accurate as the usual one and takes only 1/2 the time.  
R. E. Stefanowsky

ASL SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Vepritskaya, V. F. ANALYSIS OF SILICON CARBIDE AND  
OF REFRACTORY SILICON CARBIDE ARTICLES. Zavodishya  
Lob., 5, 1191 91 (1981). Total and free SiC are deter-  
mined by known methods. SiC is determined in the  $\text{SiO}_2$ -  
free residue obtained by treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . HF. The  
residue is fused with  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  +  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  at  $1300^\circ$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$   
formed is isolated and weighed. Total C is determined  
by fusion with Pb, followed by combustion of the melt at  
 $1100^\circ$  in a stream of  $\text{O}_2$ , the  $\text{CO}_2$  produced is measured.  
Graphite is determined similarly, but in absence of Pb.

Vepritskaya, V. F. QUICK METHOD OF DETERMINING  
ALKALI QUARTZITE, SILICA BRICK, AND SANITIS. Zavod  
shalyu Lab., 4 [12] 1514 15 (1955). To the sample, fused  
together with soda and lixiviated by hydrochloric acid of a  
considerable concentration, a 1% gelatin solution that co-  
agulates and precipitates the silica is added. The con-  
centration of gelatine is of little consequence, but it should  
not be too high.

Ca

Analysis of Martin slag. V. F. Veretikaya and K. A. Bilenko. Zavodskoy Lab. 3, 349-95 (1934).—Make the slag sol. in acids by heating 20-30 min. at 1000° in an O current and keep in a desiccator. To det.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , dissolve 1 g. of the slag in concd. HCl on a water bath and proceed as usual. The detn. of other components of the slag is made without filtering off  $\text{SiO}_2$  from the soln. To det. Mn, dissolve 1 g. of slag in 25 cc. of HCl +  $\text{HNO}_3$ , add 10 cc. of concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , evap. with fuming and proceed with oxidation with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$  in the presence of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and titration with  $\text{As}(\text{O})_3$ , as usual. To det. Fe or Al, Cr, Ca(Mg) and P, weigh 0.2-0.3 g. of the slag, dissolve in 10-20 cc. HCl (d. 1.19), dil. to 100 cc. with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and proceed with the detns. in the following manner. Det. Fe by titration with  $\text{TiCl}_3$  against  $\text{KCNS}$  or  $\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}$  by the method of Knecht and Hibbert. To det. Al, ppt. Fe and Mn with an excess of 20%  $\text{NaOH}$ , filter, wash the ppt., acidify the filtrate, and proceed with pptn. of Al with 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) and titration with  $\text{KBrO}_3$  + KBr by the Berg method. To det. Ca and Mg, ppt. Fe and Al with  $\text{NaOH}$  and Mn with Br in  $\text{NH}_4$  soln., acidify the filtrate with  $\text{AcOH}$ , ppt. Ca with  $(\text{CO}_3\text{H})_2$ , dissolve in dil. HCl and titrate with  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in the filtrate from  $\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)$ ; det. Mg with I and titrate with  $\text{KBrO}_3$  + KBr as usual. To det. P, ppt. P with a mixt. of  $\text{NH}_4$  molybdate and 0.6% I in concd. HCl, dissolve the ppt. in dil. alc. HCl and titrate with  $\text{KBrO}_3$ .

+ KBr as usual. To det. Cr, oxidize with  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in alk. soln. ( $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ), reduce the excess of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  with alc., filter, acidify the filtrate with HCl, add KI and titrate with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ . To det. S, fuse 2 g. of slag (untreated) with 2-3 g.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  +  $\text{KNO}_3$  (1:1), dissolve the melt in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dil., evap. twice with HCl to dryness, add 1-2 drops of HCl, dil. to 100 cc. and (without filtering off  $\text{SiO}_2$ ) follow the procedure of Koureg (C. A. 23, 3874). For a systematic analysis of slags, dissolve 1 g. of a sample in 30 cc. of concd. HCl, evap. thrice with HCl to dryness, filter off and det.  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; proceed with the detns. of each element in the aliquot parts of the filtrate as was shown above. Det. S in a sep. weighing.

Chas. Blanc

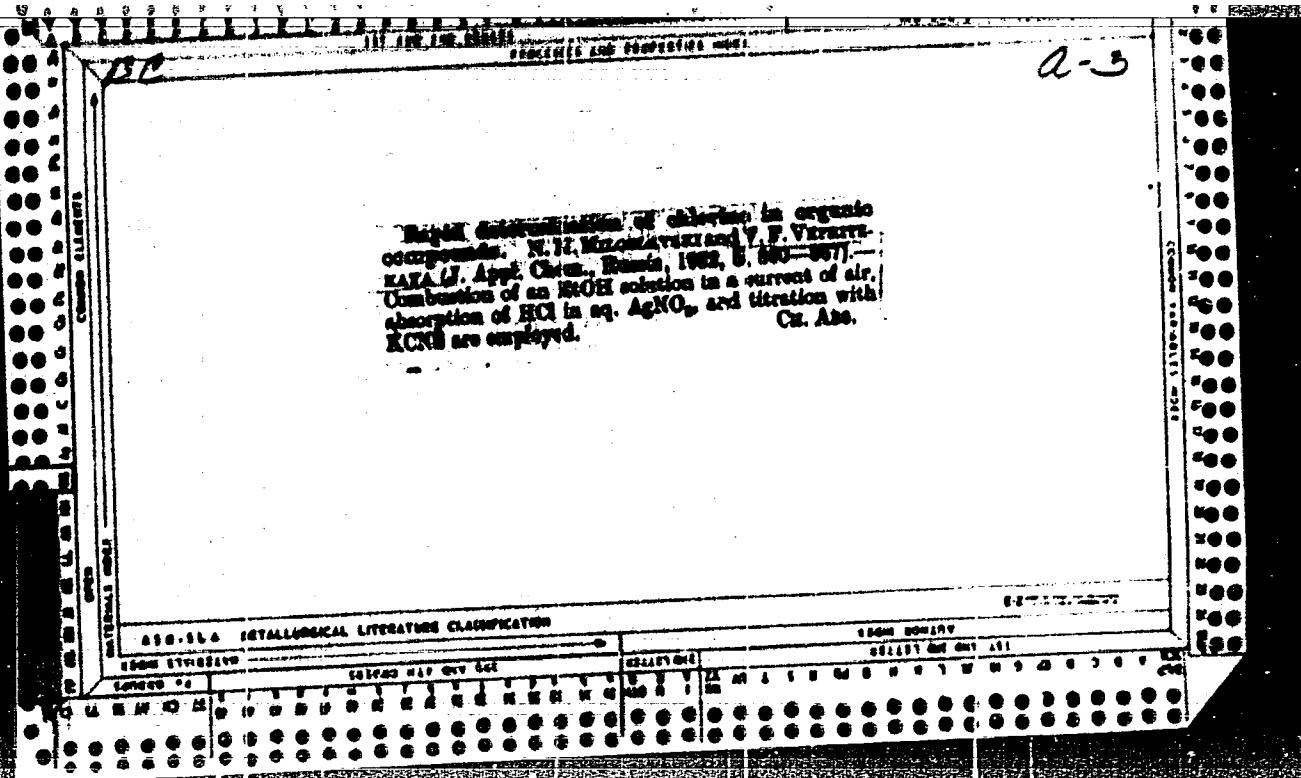
## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

130M 111-0124

SEARCHED		SERIALIZED		INDEXED		FILED	
SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	SERIALIZED
M	W	A	H	O	I		
L	E	R	T	N	S		

Rapid determination of chlorine in organic compounds. N. M. MIROSLAVSKII AND V. F. VEPREZKAYA. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 5, No. 7 (1932). The method is based on the combustion of alc. solns. of the substances contg. Cl in an air stream, absorption of HCl in  $\text{AgNO}_3$  soln., and titration of the excess of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  with  $\text{KCNS}$ . V. KARLINSKY

ASR 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



VEPROV, V.S.

Internal leakage of air during the operation of fans in auxiliary  
ventilation. Zap. LGI 38 no.1:91-108 1959 (MIRA 14:3)  
(Mine ventilation)

VEPRYNTSEV, P.F.

Removable supporting rule. Mashinostroitel' no.8:29 Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:10)

VEPROV, V.S.

~~Temperature conditions in Noril'sk coal mines. Zap. LGI 46~~  
~~no. 1:41-46 '62.~~ (MIRA 16:6)

(Noril'sk region—Mine ventilation)

VEPROV, V.S.

Design of airtight rigid pipes. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:22-31 '62.  
(MIRA 16:6)  
(Air pipes)

KRAUS, L.; VEPROVSKA, E.

Use of thin layer chromatography in the analysis of dispensed suppositories. Cesk. farm. 12 no. 10:515 D'63

l. Statni ustav pro kontrolu leciv, Praha, a Krajska kontrolni laborator, Ostrava.

\*-

Country : USSR  
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System  
T  
Abo, Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8457  
Author : Gedevanishvili, D.M., Vepshvadze, G.L.  
Institut. :--  
Titic : The Conjugate and Separate Activity of the  
Cerebral Hemispheres.  
Orig. Pub. : V sb.: Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistemy.  
M.--L., AN SSSR, 1957, 185--193  
Abstract : Positive and inhibitory conditioned responses to light and sound were easily established (after 10 combinations) in dogs in experiments in which unconditioned salivation was produced by stimulating a tooth with an electric current, and at low strengths of the stimulation current unilateral salivation was observed. Extinction of the response to light was complete; after an interruption of several days in the experiment, the reflex was restored. The authors emphasize the value of the method of stimulating a tooth in studying the problem of the conjugate and  
Card: 1/2

Country : USSR  
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System T  
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8457  
Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :  
  
Oriz Pub. :  
  
Abstract : separate activity of the cerebral hemispheres.  
--Zh. P. Shuranova

Card: 2/2

VFR, Andor, uisagirc

Buenos Aires; from the "big village" to the eighth city of the world.  
Flight 17 no. 14:431-435. Ap '62

VEPY, Erno, KAFFKA, Karoly

Automation in continuous soap manufacturing installations.  
Elelm ipar 17 no.5:165-167 My '63.

1. Albertfalvai Vegyigyar es Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutato  
Intezet.

SHEVCHUK, Grigor'y Mikhaylovich [Shevchuk, H.M.]; STOYAN, P.K., kand.  
istor.nauk, red.; VER, A.Ya., red.

[Improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people in the sixth  
five-year plan] Pidnesennia dobrobutu radians'koho narodu v  
shostii p'iatyrichtsi. Kyiv, 1958. 43 p. (Tovarystvo dlia  
poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koї RSR.  
Ser.1, no.8) (MIRA 12:3)  
(Russia--Economic conditions)

DIBROVA, Aleksey Timofeyevich [Dibrova, O.T.], kand.geograf.nauk; VOVCHENKO,  
P., red.; VER. A.Ya. [Ver. A.IA.], red.

[Nature and economy of the Ukraine] Pryroda i hospodarstvo  
Ukrains'koj RSR. Kyiv, 1958. 54 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia  
politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koj RSR. Ser.5, no.9)  
(Ukraine--Economic conditions) (MIRA 12:3)

IVONIN, Ivan Pavlovich, Geroy Sotsialistichnoy Pratsi; LOKOT', S.Ya., red.;  
VER, A.Ya., red.

[Lvov Economic Administrative Region] L'viv's'kyi ekonomichnyi  
administrativnyi raion. Kyiv, 1958. 36 p. (Tovarystvo dlia  
poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser. 2,  
(MIRA 12:2)  
no.10).

1. Golova L'viv's'kogo radnargospu (for Ivonin).  
(Lvov Economic Region--Economic conditions)

BILAY, Vera Iosifovna [Bilai, V.I.]; BILOKON', I.P., kand.biol.nauk, red.;  
VER, A.Ye., red.

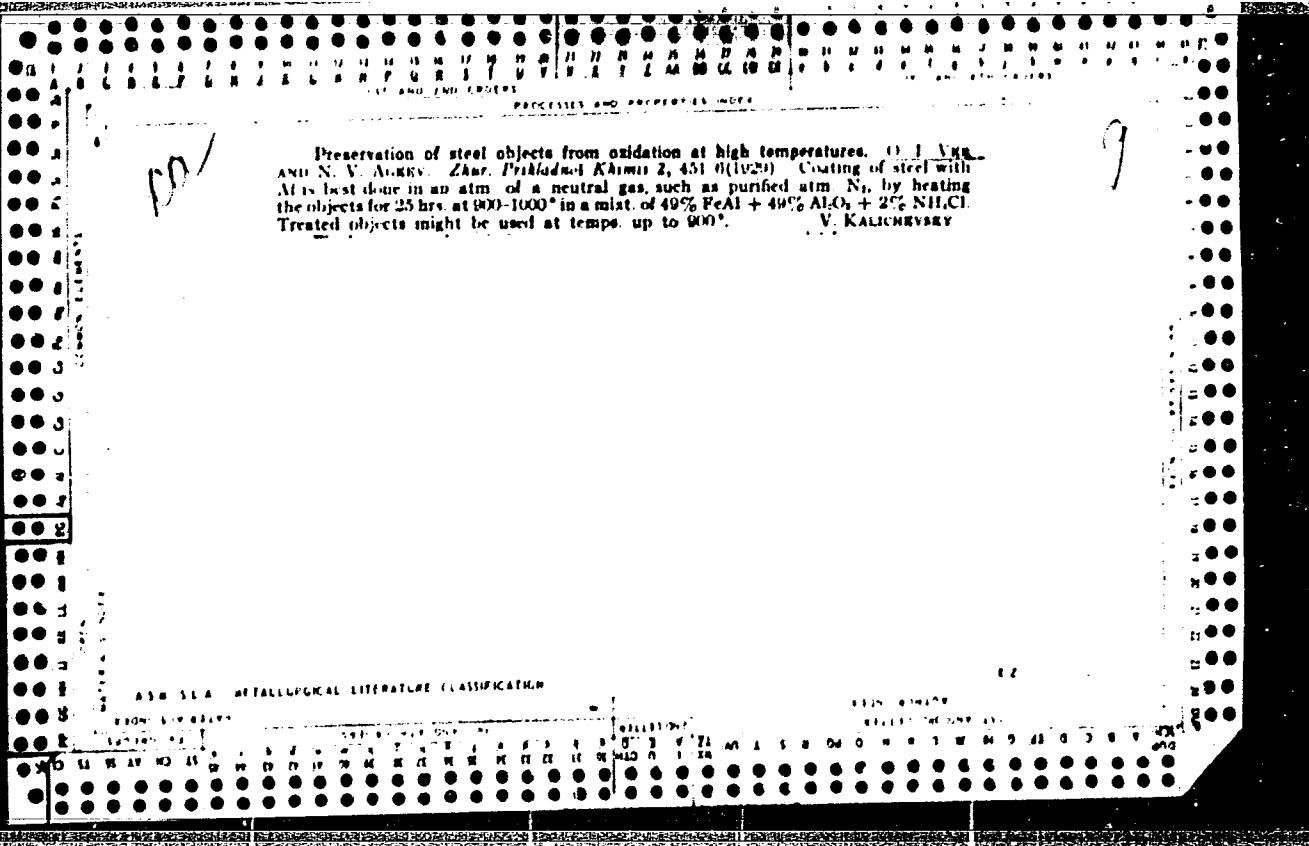
[Microbes against microbes] Mikroby proty mikrobiiv. Kyiv, 1958.  
38 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'  
Ukrains'koi RSR, Ser.5, no.11) (MIRA 12:1)  
(Bacterial antagonism)

VOLLERNER, Naum Filippovich, doktor tekhn.nauk; AKALOVSKIY, I.V.  
[Akalovs'kyi, I.V.], kand.tekhn.nauk, glavnnyy red.; VER, A.Ya.,  
red.

[Present-day radio electronics] Suchasna radioelektronika.  
Kyiv, 1959. 43 p. (Tsvarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh  
i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.5, no.17) (MIRA 13:1)  
(Radio)

VSEKHSVIATSKIY, Sergey Konstantinovich; TSESEVICH, Vladimir Platonovich;  
GORDEELADZE, Sh.G.; VER, A.Ya., red.

[Soviet astronomy on sun, stars, and planets] Radians'ka  
astronomiia pro sonce, zirky ta planety. Kyiv, 1959. 36 p.  
(Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'  
Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.5, no.8) (MIRA 12:8)  
(Astronomy)



1  
PX

Action of phosphoric acid on alloys. Preliminary report. O. I. Vet and M. M. Romanov. Sovzakharstrof Izdat. Metal. No. 8, 65-73(1951). The best materials for constructing an app. that is to come into contact with  $H_3PO_4$  in vapors, up to  $100^\circ C$ , and up to temps. of  $75^\circ$ , are Cr-Ni alloys (Cr at least 15%, Ni at least 10%); Al bronze, with or without Mn, and steel VAA. At the b. p. of 60% acid, the best material is Al bronze, alone or alloyed with Mn or Fe. For an app. that is to come into contact with  $H_3PO_4$  in the form of a vapor, the best materials are some types of Monel metal and some Al bronze; for gaseous  $H_3PO_4$ , some types of Monel metal and Cr-Ni alloys. An app. that is to employ exts. from phosphorites can be constructed of Pb-Sb alloy, steel VAA, and Cr-Ni alloys. H. Cohen

*CA*

Metallic alloys stable toward phosphoric acid. O. I. Vay and M. M. Rusanov. (Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S. [N. S.] 1933, 111-14) (in German 114-17). All steels with high Cr content are stable toward  $H_3PO_4$  at room temp. Steels contg. up to 18% Cr are unsuitable, for although an increase in Si content (4 to 10%) decreases the loss in wt. of the alloys in boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$ , the alloys are hard and brittle. Steels contg. about 30% Cr are more stable toward  $H_3PO_4$ , but increase of the C content (up to 1%) decreases their stability. Steels contg. 30% and more Cr show the greatest stability toward boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$ . Toward 80%  $H_3PO_4$  at 135° almost all the Cr-contg. steels tested were not stable; an exception was the steel contg. 0.14% C, 2.74% Si and 38% Cr, which when exposed to boiling 80%  $H_3PO_4$  for 48 hrs. lost only 1.26 g. per sq. m. per hr. Increasing the C content to 0.6%, but no higher, did not affect the stability unfavorably. A series of Cr-Mn steels contg. not more than 0.23% C, 8.11% Mn and an av. of 18% Cr, also several steels contg. Cr, Mn and Ni and a Cr-Ci steel of type V2A (18% Cr, 8% Ni, 0.20% C) were forged, rolled to sheets 2 mm. thick, quenched in water at 1100°, and tested in boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$ . Steels in which the ratio of Cr to Mn corresponded to that for Cr and Ni in a Cr-Ni steel of type V2A showed the greatest stability; their loss in wt. was 0.41 g. per sq. m. per hr. A Cr-Ni steel of type V2A was more stable; its wt. loss was 0.14 g. per sq. m. per hr. Cr-Mn steels which had been quenched at different temps. showed smaller wt. losses

after testing in 60%  $H_3PO_4$  than did annealed steels. A cast iron with 2.00% C, 1.30% Si, 0.63% Mn and 34.60% Cr possessed max. stability toward boiling 70%  $H_3PO_4$ ; its loss in wt. was 1.97 g. per sq. m. per hr. Cast irons with other proportions of C, Si and Cr are slightly stable toward acid of this concn. A simple Al bronze, 9% Al-Pe were tested in boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$  at 135° and in the concn. used at 16%. The alloys were quenched in water at 900° and tempered at 700°. All the Al bronzes were stable toward both pure and concn.  $H_3PO_4$  at room temp. In 80%  $H_3PO_4$  at 135-40° an Al bronze contg. 0.37% Cr was most stable (loss 0.25 g. per sq. m. per hr.). To simplify the alloying of the Al bronzes with Cr, melts were made in which the Cr was introduced in the form of ferrochromium. One of these alloys contg. 9.46% Al, 0.37% Cr, 0.20% Fe and 80.01% Cu was stable toward boiling 87%  $H_3PO_4$ ; its wt. loss was 0.070 g. per sq. m. per hr. in a 240-hr. test. Al bronzes alloyed with Cr and Fe are therefore very stable toward boiling  $H_3PO_4$  of high concns., but the casting of these alloys is difficult, because of the separation of large quantities of gases. The authors recommend the use of degassifiers in the fusion, such as  $CaCl_2$  mixed with borax in equal quantities and used in an amt. equal to about 1% of the wt. of the charge. The mech. properties of the Al bronzes alloyed with Cr are satisfactory.

Louise Kelley

APPENDIX A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VER, O.I.

An investigation of nitralloys of Soviet manufacture. G. I. VER, A. V. SARKOV AND  
I. F. ARONSKII. Soobshcheniya Vsesoyuznogo Inst. Metal. 1931, No. 3(4), 37-43.  
Steel having the compn. C 0.40, Si 0.48, Mn 0.42, Cr 2.31, Al 1.47, Mn 0.34, Ni 0.83,  
S 0.03 and P 0.026% was investigated with the view of using it in the manuf. of nitrided  
tools. Mech properties and microstructure were studied. This work will be continued  
S. L. MABORAEV

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDITION STATEMENT

EDITION STATEMENT

ca

**Metallic alloys stable toward phosphoric acid.** O. J. R. N. S. IN 81, 1933, 111 (from German 114-17). All steels with high Cr content are stable toward  $H_3PO_4$  at room temp. Steels contg. up to 18% Cr are unsuitable, for although an increase in N content (4 to 10%) decreases the loss in wt. of the alloys in boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$ , the alloys are hard and brittle. Steels contg. about 20% Cr are more stable toward  $H_3PO_4$ , but increase of the C content (up to 1%) decreases their stability. Steels contg. 30% and more Cr show the greatest stability toward boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$ . Toward 80%  $H_3PO_4$  at 135° almost all the Cr-contg. steels tested were not stable; an exception was the steel contg. 0.118% C, 2.71% Si and 48% Cr, which when exposed to boiling 80%  $H_3PO_4$  for 18 hr. lost only 1.26 g. per sq. in. per hr. Increasing the C content to 0.6%, but no higher, did not affect the stability unfavorably. A series of Cr-Mn steels contg. not more than 0.25% C, 8-11% Mn and an av. of 18% Cr, also several steels contg. Cr, Mn and Ni and a Cr-Ni steel of type V2A (18% Cr, 8% Ni, 0.20% C) were forged, rolled to sheets 2 mm. thick, quenched in water at 100°, and tested in boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$ . Steels in which the ratio of Cr to Mn corresponded to that for Cr and Ni in a Cr-Ni steel of type V2A showed the greatest stability; their loss in wt. was 0.41 g. per sq. in. per hr. A Cr-Ni steel of type V2A was more stable; its wt. loss was 0.14

% after 80 hr. in 60%  $H_3PO_4$ . Steels which had been quenched at different temps. showed smaller wt. losses after testing in 80%  $H_3PO_4$  than did annealed steels. A casting with 2.60% C, 1.30% Si, 0.67% Mn and 14.0% Cr possessed max. stability toward boiling 7%  $H_3PO_4$ ; its loss in wt. was 1.97 g. per sq. in. per hr. Castings with other proportions of C, Si and Cr are slightly stabilized toward acid of this concn. A simple Al bronze, 9% Al bronze contg. from 0.02 to 0.1% Cr, and one contg. 0.1% Fe were tested in boiling 60%  $H_3PO_4$  at 135° and in the conc. acid at 13%. The alloys were quenched in water at 90° and tempered at 200°. All the Al bronzes were stable toward both pure and conc.  $H_3PO_4$  at room temp. In 80%  $H_3PO_4$  at 135-140° an Al bronze contg. 0.3% Cr was most stable; loss 0.25 g. per sq. in. per hr. To simplify the alloying of the Al bronzes with Cr, studies were made in which the Cr was introduced in the form of ferrochromium. One of these alloys contg. 9.40% Al, 0.37% Cr, 0.29% Fe and 50% Cu was stable toward boiling 87%  $H_3PO_4$ ; its wt. loss was 0.076 g. per sq. in. per hr. in a 240 hr. test. Al bronzes alloyed with Cr and Fe are therefore very stable toward boiling  $H_3PO_4$  of high concn., but the casting of these alloys is difficult, because of the separation of large quantities of gases. The authors recommend the use of degreasers in the fusion, such as  $CaCl_2$  mixed with borax in equal quantities and used in amount equal to about 1% of the wt. of the charge. The mech. properties of the Al bronzes alloyed with Cr are satisfactory.

Louise Kelley

## APPENDIX I METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*CM**73*

Corrosion of alloys under conditions of cellulose production. O. J. Ver, J. S. Vuidrin and M. M. Romanov. *Rapts. Inst. Metall. (Leningrad)* No. 13, 134-41 (in English 142) (1935).—Special bronzes, plain and alloyed Fe, and special steels were tested in cellulose boilers, at the Syas cellulose plant. The cellulose was prepd. by the sulfite method. Cr-Mn steel config. C 0.30, Cr 17.26 and Mn 8.10 proved the most resistant alloy, showing a loss of 0.06 g. per sq. m. per hr. S. L. Madorsky

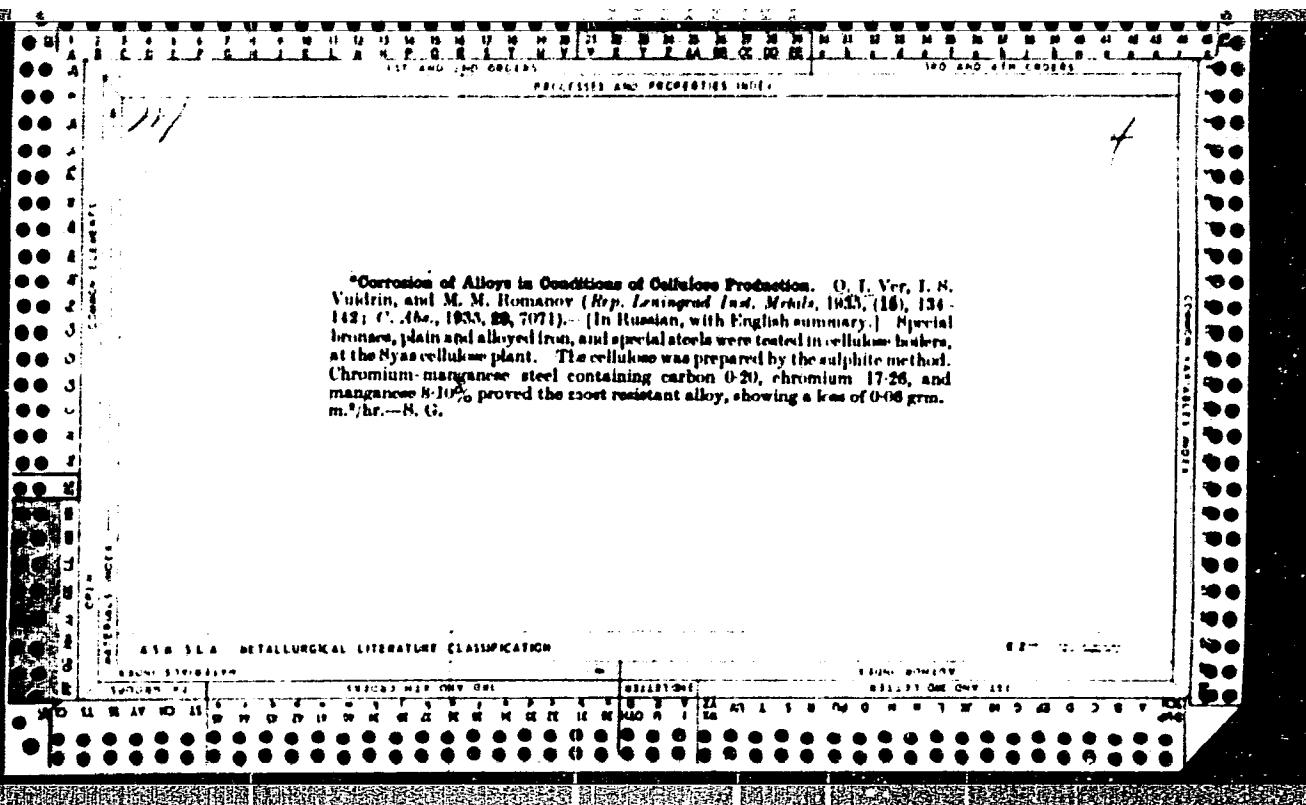
COLUMBIA RECORDS

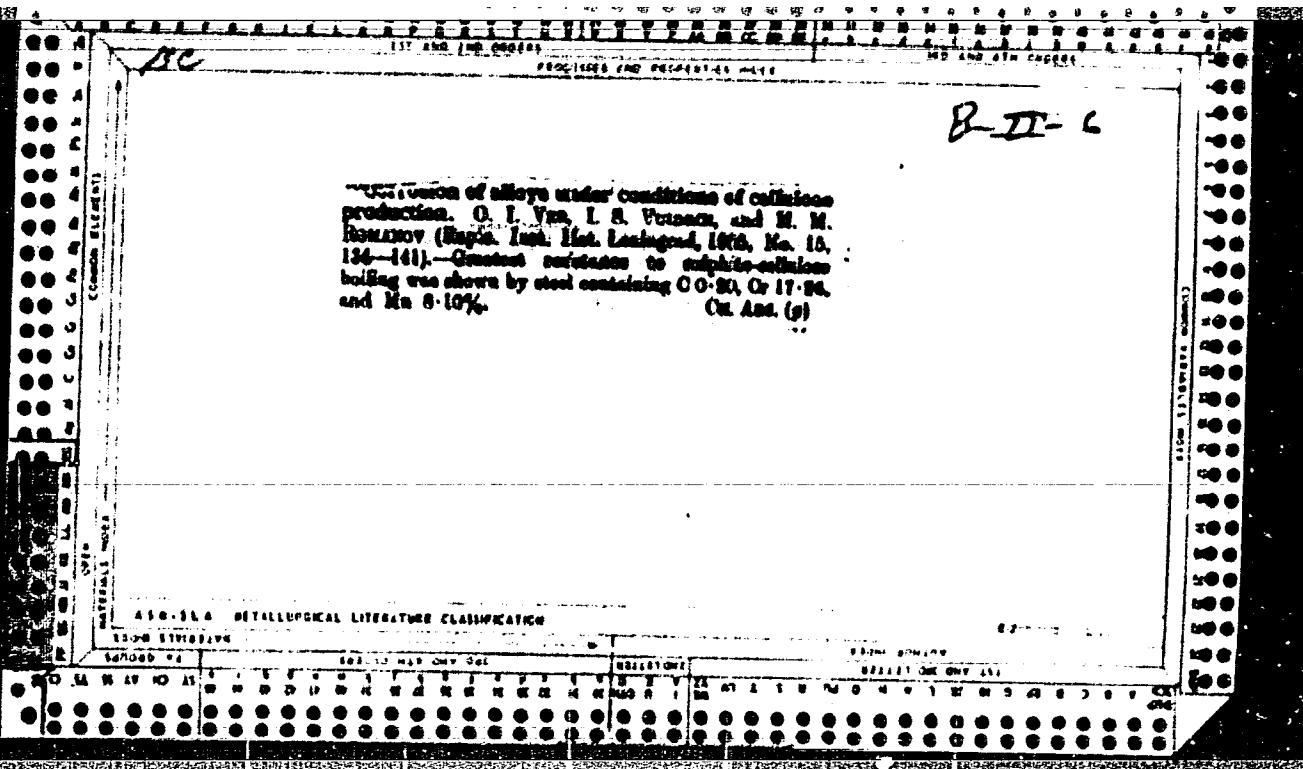
MATERIALS

## ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E300-574-0114

E2





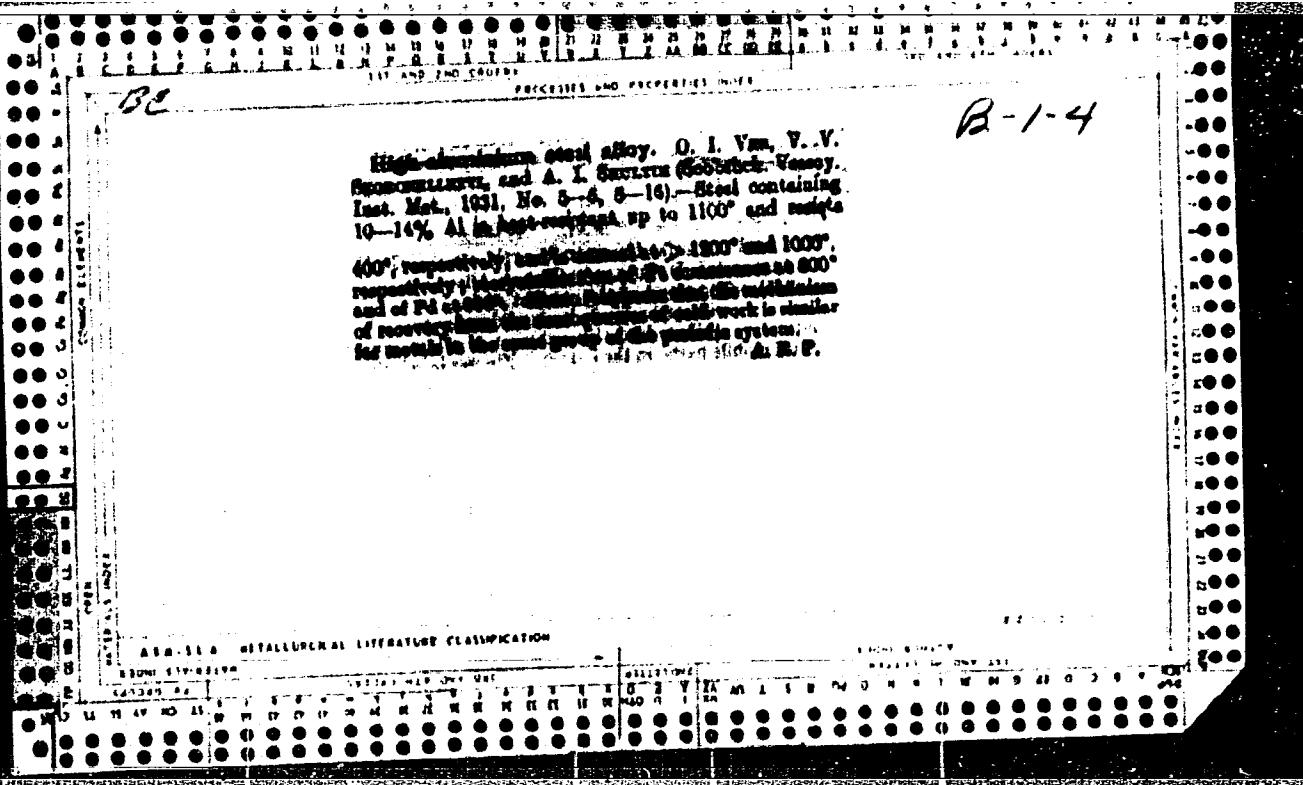
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

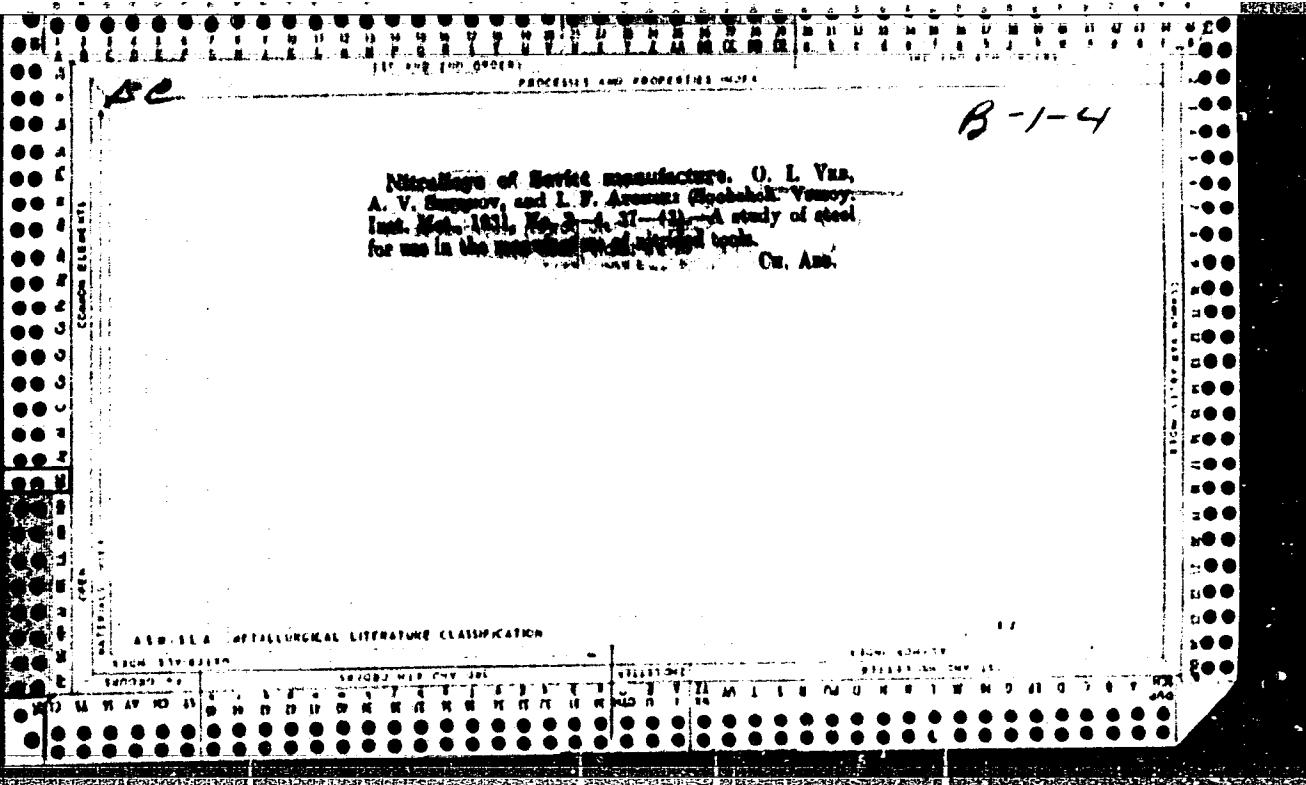
CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420005-7

Romanov, M. M., and O. I. Yer. *Heat-Resistant Alloys*. [In Russian]. Pp. 207. 1936. Leningrad and Moscow: ONTI, Glav. red. litry pri svetnye metallurgii. (Rbl. 4.25.)

APPENDIX A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420005-7"





*CA*

Stability of stainless steels and aluminum bronzes in phosphoric acid. O. I. Ver and M. M. Romanov. Metallurg. 9, No. 1, 48-57(1934); cf. C. A. 28, 20571. Steels contg. Cr 18 and Ni 8% as well as Cr 18 and Mn 8% are stable in 60% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> at the b. p. but not in higher concns. High-Cr steel (Cr 37, Ni 2.5%) is completely stable in 60% acid and fairly stable in 60% acid at the b. p. The presence of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> does not greatly decrease their stability. Al bronze (Al 10, Cr 0.01, Fe 0.04%) is very stable in H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> even in concns. above 60% at the b. p., but its stability is greatly reduced if H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is present.

H. W. Rathmann

7A  
Stability of stainless steels and aluminum bronzes in phosphoric acid. O. L. Ver and M. M. Romanov. Metallurg. 9, No. 1, 48-57 (1934); cf. C. A. 28, 2037. Steels contg. Cr 18 and Ni 8% as well as Cr 18 and Mn 8% are stable in 60% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> at the b. p., but not in higher concns. High-Cr steel (Cr 37, Si 2.8%) is completely stable in 60% acid and fairly stable in 80% acid at the b. p. The presence of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> does not greatly decrease their stability. Al bronze (Al 10, Cr 0.08, Fe 0.04%) is very stable in H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, even in concns. above 80% at the b. p., but its stability is greatly reduced if H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is present.  
H. W. Rathmann

1  
Heat-resisting steel 18-8 containing silicon and aluminum. M. M. Romanov and O. I. Vrt. *Metalurg* No. 4, 43-52(1954) —The properties at high temp. of 18-8 steel contg. 0.08-2.65% Si and 0.13-1% Al were investigated. The mech. properties of such steels at high temp. ~~were~~ found to be approx. equal to those of a steel contg. 25% Cr and 20% Ni, while their resistance to corrosion is somewhat less. The addn. of Si and Al favors the formation of a ferrite-austenite microstructure which hinders the formation of carbides at a high temp. The C content does not greatly affect the properties of these steels. A steel contg. C 0.19, Si 2.11, Mn 0.48, Cr 17.87, Ni 7.97 and Al 1.00% at a temp. of 800° had a tensile strength of 26.1 kg. per sq. mm., elongation 19.6%, and reduction of area 68.2%. H. W. Rathmann

AS-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

High-aluminum steel alloy. O. I. Vinn, V. V. Slobodchikova and A. I. Slobodchikova. Izsoyutogo Izdat. Metal'. 1937, No. 5, p. 10. Steel contg. 10-14% Al is heat resistant up to 1100° and could be used in all those cases where good mech properties are not important. It proved highly resistant to molten S at 200-300°. Cementation of such steel is very difficult. These properties suggest the use of such alloy for containers of heat treating baths or for various chem processes involving C and S (such as manuf. of CS<sub>2</sub>). However, the alloy is not resistant to acid or salt solns. It resists atm action 9-10 times better than ordinary steel. S. L. Mankovsky

Practical instructions for nitriding steel. O. I. VEN AND A. V. SUDENOV. *Sovetskaya Vsesoyuznaya Inst. Metal.* 1931, Nov. 1-2-17-22. Instructions for nitriding steel with NH<sub>3</sub> are given and also details of the furnace and microphotographs of samples. The temp. should be around 400-610°, pressure of NH<sub>3</sub> not over 10 mm. in an air-tight furnace and rate of flow of gas such that 30% of the NH<sub>3</sub> dissociates. The period of nitration is about 50 hrs. Heat treatment, annealing and polishing of surface of objects should all precede nitration. Cooling after nitration should take place slowly in the furnace itself in a stream of NH<sub>3</sub>. The NH<sub>3</sub> should be dried over undiluted lime or solid NaOH. Spots on the surface not to be nitrided should be treated with a 50-70% NaOH coat.

9

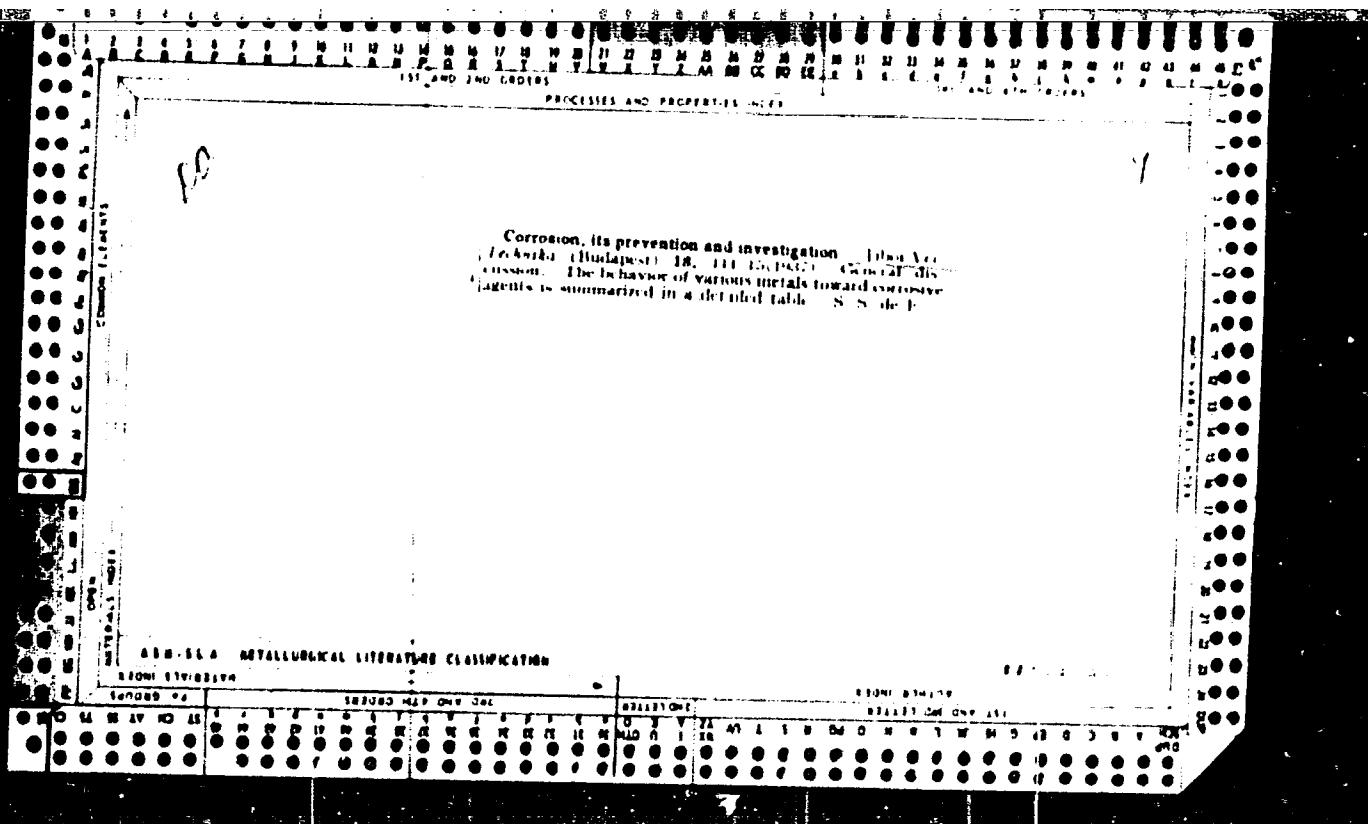
AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VER, O. I.

A. E. VOL, Silicon Bronzes and their Industrial Application, pp. ii + 172, 1937  
Moscow and Leningrad: Onti.

VER, Anna Yakovlevna; PLASTININ, Arkadiy Ivanovich; SLIN'KO, B.I.,  
red.; LEUSHCHENKO, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Petro Stepanchuk, construction worker] Budivel'nyk Petro  
Stepanchuk. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo lit-ry z budivnytstva i arkhit.,  
URSR, 1961. 40 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Kiev--Construction industry)



Corrosion, Its Prevention and Investigation. "Tibor Vier (Editor) (Study  
[no.1], 1937, 18, 111-115; C. Ibs., 1937, 81, 57-60). A general discussion. The  
behaviour of various metals towards corrosive agents is summarized in a  
detailed table. N. (1).

ACCESSION NR: AR4032184

S/0058/64/000/002/H054/H054

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2Zh338

AUTHORS: Maletskiy, Ignatiy; Ver, Yezhi

TITLE: Investigation of the generation and propagation of ultrasonic waves,  
carried out at the Institute of Fundamental Engineering Problems

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. M., vy\* p. 17,  
1963, 35-54

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, ultrasound generation, ultrasound propagation, concrete  
ultrasonic testing, metallurgy ultrasonic testing, ultrasonic refractory metal  
testing, ultrasonic mineral prospecting, ultrasonic interferometry

TRANSLATION: Results are briefly described of a theoretical investigation of the  
propagation of ultrasound in a solid grainy medium and the propagation of the  
ultrasonic field around an obstacle in the form of an infinitely long cylinder  
or a round disc. Expressions are presented for the absorption coefficient  $\alpha$  and  
for the velocity  $v$  of the ultrasound in terms of the effective cross section of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4032184

the grain and the number of grains per unit volume, and also expressions for the longitudinal and transverse components of the waves diffracted by a cylinder within a solid body. The solution of the problem of diffraction on a disc is obtained in spherical coordinates. The character of the field produced by a pulsed radiator is investigated. It is shown that the directivity pattern is much narrower at the initial instant of time than at the final instant. The results of measurements of the acoustic properties of nonmetallic materials are described. A formula for the relation between  $v$  and the strength of concrete is given. An instrument ("betonoskop") is developed, for the frequency range 30 -- 500 kcs, to monitor construction operations, particularly bridge building. A connection is established between  $v$  and the porosity and the resistance to electric breakdown of ceramic materials, and also between  $\alpha$  and the dielectric loss coefficient  $\delta$  of a polymer at different temperatures. It is shown that when the temperature varies,  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  change in similar fashion. The principle underlying the measurements by the three-pulse method and by the phase method, used in quality control of adhesion of surfaces, is described briefly. Active and passive applications of ultrasound in metallurgy for the investigation of the aging of metal and of the melting process are considered. An automatic instrument is developed for the measurement and registration of  $\alpha$  as a function of the temperature on

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4032184

going through the melting point of a metal at temperatures  $2000^{\circ}$  C. This instrument makes it possible to investigate the rate of phase transitions in high-melting-point metals. An instrument is constructed for the measurement of the dependence of  $v$  on the temperature of liquid sulfur, so as to determine the presence of organic contaminations in the sulfur. An instrument ("petroskop") has been constructed to investigate the propagation of ultrasound in geological structures and determine the location of deposits. Its operating range is 50 — 120 kcs, the pulse power is 500 W, and the depth of sounding is 20 — 50 meters. Ultrasonic interferometers for the measurement of  $a$  in liquids are used to determine the concentration of a suspension of cellulose in water with 0.01 per cent accuracy. The method can be used for automatic regulation of the technological process in the paper industry. A non-reflecting material has been obtained for coating measuring probes and vessels. Work done to improve the design of gas-and water-jet ultrasonic generators and to increase their efficiency is described. The principal scientific research trends are listed: propagation of ultrasound in solid inhomogeneous media; some questions in nonlinear acoustics; generation of high-intensity ultrasound waves at microwave frequencies; and simultaneous action of acoustic, electric, and magnetic fields. I. Kanevskiy.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64  
Card 3/3

SUB CODE: PH, MA

ENCL: 00

HIGHLIGHT

MILCH, Hedda, LASZLO, G. Vera, PIRO, Gyorgy; State Institute of Hygiene  
(director: EAKACS, T.) and Hungarian Army Medical Corps [original language  
versions not given], Budapest.

"Supplemented Phage-Typing of Salmonella Typhi Murium and Its Use in  
Epidemiology."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 1,  
1963, pages 41-52.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] A total of 1895 S. typhi murium strains have been typed by Felix and Callow's phages. It was shown that, because of the frequent occurrence of certain phage types, un-typeable and degraded cultures, the method is not sufficient for epidemiological purposes. Kristensen's biochemical typing, simplified by Kallings, was employed as a supplement. The properties of temperate phages of the cultures were also determined. The most frequent phage types according to foci were 2b, 4, 5, 1a and 1a var. 1, according to the Felix and Callow method. Types 1, 1b, 2, 2a, 2c, 3, and other, possibly distinct types were also encountered. 76.6 per cent of the strains were lysogenic. A further subdivision within the phage types was made on the basis of the properties of temperate phages. A comparison of epidemiological data with direct typing, the identification of temperate phages and biochemical behaviour of the strains indicated that the combined method may be of value for epidemiological purposes. 22 Western, 3 Eastern European references.

1/1

VERA E. SAWYER

- 4 —
- [Redacted]
1. "Tuberculosis in a Public Health Problem," Dr. Rasmussen, Göteborg (Sweden), pp. 312-313.
2. "Frequency of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Population of the Province of Göteborg, Sweden," Dr. Sven W. Wijk, Göteborg (Sweden) and Dr. Gunnar Åberg, Göteborg (Sweden). Göteborgs Stads Helse- och Socialförbund, Göteborgs Stads Helse- och Socialförbund, Göteborg (Sweden), pp. 312-313.
3. "Effects of Tubercular Children," Dr. Nils Jörgen Lundström (Finland), pp. 316-319.
4. "Analysis of Completed Planned Investments in Health Services in the USSR," Mr. Jovan F. Antonic and Robert Vojtěch Šebek (Czechoslovakia), pp. 333-337.
- ✓ [Signature]  
Lambertus van der Heijden M.D. Sc.D.

(L)

VERAKSA, V.I.; LANGE, V.N.; LANGE, T.I.

Effect of small additions of the elements of the  $\sqrt{b}$  subgroup of the periodic table on some properties of tellurium single crystals. Zhur. fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2308-2310 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya polimprovodnikov AN Moldavskoy SSR.

S/139/62/000/003/014/021  
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Veraksa, V.I., Lange, V.N., Sukhanova, R.V.

TITLE: Some characteristics of the microhardness of single crystals of tellurium with small admixtures of antimony

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika, no.3, 1962, 124-126

TEXT: The effect of small admixtures on the properties of semiconductors in general is discussed and published work on tellurium alloys reviewed. The work described in this paper was undertaken on the grounds that changes in mechanical properties must be closely connected with structural changes in the lattice of the alloys. Samples of the binary alloy Te-Sb were prepared from vacuum distilled materials mixed for half an hour at 500°C with an electromagnetic vibrator. Single crystals were then grown and annealed for 10 hours at 300°C. Two series of microhardness tests were carried out and the results are expressed in terms of hardness relative to pure tellurium as unity. As the antimony content increases there is an initial decrease in hardness to about 0.6 for 0.002% Sb rising to

Card 1/2

Some characteristics of ...

S/139/62/000/003/014/021  
E039/E420

a maximum about 1.4 at a concentration of 0.01% Sb after which the hardness tends to decrease again. This anomalous behaviour may be correlated with changes in the number of defects as the concentration of Sb is altered. Comparison is made with analogous results on the Te-Se system obtained by other authors and in particular with results obtained by Japanese authors on the change in electrical properties in the Te-Sb system. The authors conclude that there is still insufficient data and for clarification comparison with other properties and systems is required. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ussuriyskiy gospedinstitut  
(Ussuri State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1961

Card 2/2

KUCHERUK, A.; VERAKSICH, A.

Closer to production. NTO 3 no.8:44-46 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Predsedatel' L'vovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Kucheruk).
2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya L'vovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Veraksich).

(Lvov Economic region--Industry)

VERAKSICH, A.M., inzh.

Conference devoted to cooling ponds. Elek.sta.29 no.3:94-95 Mr '58.  
(Steam power plants) (Ponds) (MIRA 11:5)

VERAKSO, V.A. (g. Kiyev)

Utilization of films during chemistry lessons. Khim. v shkole 10  
no.1:32-35 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Chemistry—Study and teaching) (Motion pictures in education)

VERAMEICHYK, A. [Verameichyk], nastaunik

~~With a graduation certificate. Rab.i sial. 34 no.3:13 Mr '58.~~  
~~(MIRA 11:3)~~

1. Saugas "10god BSSH"; Lyubanski rayen.  
(Liban' District--Dairying)

DUMAShev, Yu.I.; VENKOV, R.S.; RETROV, G.G.  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420005-7"

Investigation of the removal of hydrogen sulfide from shale gas  
by a sodium arsenite solution in a turbulent flow column.

On 11.11.90 no. 12.10.90 tel. (M.I.A 14:10)  
(Hydrogen sulfide)  
(Sample)

OBUKH, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERAPATVAL'YAN, R.A., konstruktor

Mechanical cleaning of the draft mechanisms of spinning  
machines. Tekst.prom. 20 no.10:67-68 O'60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Spinning machinery--Cleaning)

VERAKSA, V. I.; LANGE, V. N.; SUKHANOVA, R. V.

Some microhardness characteristics of tellurium single crystals  
due to small additions of antimony. Izv. vys. uch. zav.;  
fiz. 3:124-126 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ussuriyskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

(Tellurium crystals) (Antimony) (Hardness)

VERAUSHA, P.

More on the study of psychological peculiarities of students in  
the process of vocational education. Politekh .obuch. no.10:90-91  
O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sosnovskaya srednyaya shkola Orlovskoy oblasti.  
(Child study)

SMIDOVICH,V.A., inzhener; VERB,A.N., inzhener; YEGANOV,B.N., inzhener

More on the extent of telemechanical control of substations. Elek.  
sta.26 no.8:38-41 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:12)  
(Electric substations) (Remote control)

VERB, A.M., inzh.; RABINOVICH, A.B., inzh.; TAUBES, I.R., inzh.

Concerning T.P.Musatov's article "Saving of control cables." Elek.  
sta. 32 no.12:86 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Electric cables) (Musatov, T.P.)

VERB, A N.

Subject : USSR/Power Engineering AID P - 3326  
Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 12/28  
Authors : Smidovich, V. A., Verb, A. N. and Yeganov, B. N.  
Title : More on the extension of remote control at substations  
Periodical : Elek. sta., 8, 38-41, Ag 1955  
Abstract : All three authors discuss G. S. Konyushkov's article (No. 2, 1955, this periodical) and criticize his conclusions. The article enumerates remotely controlled equipment and its operation, lists signals in detail and recommends the elimination of some considered unnecessary. The article states that all 35 kv substations built at present are remote-controlled.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

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